

## SPA

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some mens diffem-  
pers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*  
In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,  
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:  
And first, few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,  
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*  
Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire  
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.  
We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks*  
of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.  
If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,  
Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shakspeare.*  
4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used  
on contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same  
day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves?  
*L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade  
Fell sick. *Dryden.*  
As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of any pro-  
visions for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*  
The finest *sparks*, and clearest beaux  
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *spark* to day,  
Will now become the champion of his play. *Graville.*  
Unlucky as Pungoso in the play,  
These *sparks* with twisted vanity display  
What the fine gentlemen were yesterday. *Pope.*

To *SPARK*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire;  
to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,  
When the rose in her cheek appears,  
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*  
*SPARKFUL*, *adj.* [*spark* and *ful*.] Lively; brisk; airy.  
Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grand-  
father's English, who had more care to do well than to speak  
minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

*SPARKISH*, *adj.* [from *spark*.]  
1. Airy; gay. A low word.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better humour'd than Venus's  
accounting her son in the deserts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

A davo, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay  
feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

*SPARKLE*, *n. f.* [from *spark*.]  
1. A *spark*; a small particle of fire.

Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;  
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves  
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:  
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,  
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.  
To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n  
God himself, who being that light which none can approach  
unto, hath sent out these lights wherof we are capable, even  
as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which  
they rise. *Hosker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,  
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,  
Is now become a *sparkle* which doth lie  
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

It will be then no crime to gaze on me,  
See from my cheek the transient roses die,  
The last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To *SPARKLE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.  
The bold design  
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy  
*Sparkled* in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.  
A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is  
in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright  
*sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of dia-  
monds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all  
the shining things of drels and equipage. *Watts.*  
*SPARKLINGLY*, *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twink-  
ling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they  
were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*  
*SPARKLINGNESS*, *n. f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling  
lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *spark-*  
*lingness* at some times than at others, though I could not re-  
fer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*  
*SPARKROW*, *n. f.* [*spark* and *row*.] A small bird.

## SPA

Disnay'd not this  
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes, *Shakspeare.*  
As *sparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakspeare.*  
There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly  
away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*  
*SPARROWHAWK*, or *sparhawk*, *n. f.* [*sparr* and *hawke*, Saxon.]  
The female of the musket hawk. *Hammer.*

*SPARROWGRASS*, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.]  
Your infant peals to *sparrowgrass* prefer,  
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

*SPARRY*, *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.  
In which manner spar is usually found herein; and other  
minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which  
sort are the *sparry* striz, or icicles called *stalactites*. *Watts.*

*SPASM*, *n. f.* [*spasme*, Fr. *σπασμος*.] Convulsion; violent  
and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies  
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms  
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*  
Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wijeman.*  
Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occa-  
sions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbutnot.*  
*SPASMODICK*, *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasme*.] Convulsive.  
*SPAT*, The preterite of *spit*.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes.  
*Joseph.*

*SPAT*, *n. f.* The young shell-fish.  
A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually sup-  
posed to be the remains of the vehicles of the *spat* of some sort  
of shell-fish. *Woodward on Fishes.*

To *SPATULATE*, *v. n.* [*spatiar*, Latin.] To rove; to range;  
to ramble at large.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture  
of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogi-  
tation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transire. *Bacon.*  
Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large  
through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To *SPATTER*, *v. a.* [*spate*, spit, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around  
Were *spattered* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his  
backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To *SPATTER*, *v. n.* To spit; to spatter as at any thing nau-  
seous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with gulf, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste  
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

*SPATTERDASHES*, *n. f.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the  
legs by which the wet is kept off.

*SPATTLING*, *Peppy*, *n. f.* White behen. A plant which is a  
species of campion. *Milton.*

*SPATULA*, *n. f.* [*spatba*, *spatula*, Latin.] A spatule or lice.

*Spatula* is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons  
in spreading plaisters or flurring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could  
discover no fault in the bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

*SPAVIN*, *n. f.* [*spavens*, Fr. *spavans*, Italian.] his dis-  
ease

in horses is a bony excrescence or crustas hard as a bone,  
that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow,  
and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or li-  
gements are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but  
by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,  
That never saw them pace before, the *spavins*, *Shakspeare.*  
And springhalt reign'd among them.

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for an-  
other farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

*SPAWN*, *n. f.* [from *spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for  
mineral waters; any mineral water.

To *SPAWN*, *v. n.* [*spaw*, Saxon.] To throw me-  
ture out of the mouth.

He who does on w'ry tables dine,  
His marble floors with drunken *spawnings* shine. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,  
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?

Why must he spatter, *spawn*, and flaver it, *Swift.*  
In vain against the people's fav'rite.

*SPAWL*, *n. f.* [*spawl*, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from  
the mouth.

Of spittle the lustration makes;  
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips, *Dryden.*  
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the hips.

*SPAWN*, *n. f.* [*spens*, *spenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.

Masters of the people,  
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter  
That's thousand to one good one? *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

## SPE

God said, let the waters generate  
Reptile, with *spaw* abundant, living foul! *Milton.*  
These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and  
a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.  
I was not the *spawn* of such as these  
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, *Reformers.*  
And quash the stem *Acides*. *Tillotson.*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross supersti-  
tions of the Romish church and court.

To *SPAWN*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shakspeare.*

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him.

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when  
they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To *SPAWN*, *v. n.*

1. To issue as eggs from fish.

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that  
*spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest  
abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

*SPAWN*, *n. f.* [from *spaw*.] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their feed, both the  
*spawner* and the meller cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

To *SPAY*, *v. a.* [*spay*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,  
Geld your loose wits, and let your mule be *spay'd*. *Cleavel.*

The males must be geld, and the sows *spay'd*, the *spay'd* they  
esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of  
fat upon the inward parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *SPEAK*, *v. n.* [Preterite, *spoke* or *spake*; participle passive,  
*spoken*; ppecan, Saxon; *sprecken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

*Speaking* is nothing else than a sensible expression of the no-  
tions of the mind, by several determinations of utterance of  
voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate  
significances. *Holder.*

Hannah *spoke* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her  
voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking*  
in parliament, against those things which were most grateful  
to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their  
contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Therites, though the most presumptuous Greek,  
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's re-  
quest. An honest man, fir, is able to *speak* for himself when  
a knave is not. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;  
And she *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

When he had no power,  
He was your enemy; still *spoke* against  
Your liberties and charters. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *speak* about?  
Or have we eaten of the infinite root?

That takes the reason prisoner. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Lot went out and *spoke* unto his sons in law. *Gen. xix. 14.*

The fire you *spoke* of,  
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,  
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Jonson.*

They could never be lost, but with a universal deluge which  
has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

Lucan *spoke* of a part of Caesar's army that came to him,  
from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysolom's ex-  
ample would have been his defence. *Athenry.*

4. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speake*, give them all breath,  
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To *SPEAK* with. To addre; to converse with.

Thou can't not fear us, Pompey, with thy fails,  
We'll *speake* with thee at sea. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I *spoke* with one that came from thence,  
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakspeare.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great  
hall; Solyman disdain'd to *speake* with him himself. *Knoles.*

To *SPEAK*, *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Saul *spoke* not any think that day. *1 Sam. xx. 26.*

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Ezra. vii. 3.*

Consider of it, take advice, and *speake* your minds. *Judges.*

They fat down with him upon the ground, and none *spoke*  
a word. *Job ii. 12.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spoke* evil  
of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts xix. 9.*

You, from my youth,  
Have known and try'd me, *speake* I more than truth? *Sandy.*

## SPE

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,  
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*. *Waller.*

And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them  
substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speake* all languages, but words are understood only  
by such a people or nation. *Speiater.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick

To *speake* your deeds, not little of his care

To have them recomended. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon  
thee, put thee in hope, *speake* thee fair, and say; what wantest  
thou? *Ecclus. xiii. 6.*

4. To exhibit.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *speake*

The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

*SPEAKABLE*, *adj.* [from *speake*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.

Says:

How can't thou *speakeable* of mute. *Milton.*

*SPEAKER*, *n. f.* [from *speake*.]

1. One that speaks.

These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in  
the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea  
which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logic.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set  
of words to cloath them in; and these are always ready at the  
mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is *tarret* *secur*;

And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I with no other herald,  
No other *speaker* of my living actions  
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakspeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryd.*

*SPEAKING*, *Trumpet*, *n. f.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trum-  
pet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,  
And first taught *speaking* trumpet how to found. *Dryden.*

*SPEAR*, *n. f.* [*yl-per*, Welsh; *ypere*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch; *spere*,  
old French; *sporum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throw-  
ing; a lance.

The Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,  
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp  
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*

The flying *spear*

Sung innocent, and spent its force in air.

The rous'd up lion, resolute and slow,  
Advances full on the pretended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into some nar-  
row creek, below them, cast a strong corded net adhwart the  
stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them  
from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunt-  
er's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such in-  
differency, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in  
her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed  
by the *spear*-hunters in taking of salmon. *Carew.*

To *SPEAR*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a  
*spear*.

To *SPEAR*, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly writ-  
ten *spire*.

Let them not lie left they should *spear*, and the air dry and  
spoil the shoot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SPEARGRASS*, *n. f.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and  
then bellobber our garments with it. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

*SPEARMAN*, *n. f.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.

The *spearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,  
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

*SPEARMINT*, *n. f.* A plant; a species of mint.

*SPEARWORT*, *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*